Utilisation of gomal lands for growing fodder crops.

READ—

Letter No. 66, dated 18th December 1930, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, stating that the question of utilisation of gomal lands for growing fodder crops was considered by the committee and that they approved of the marginally noted resolution of the Sub-Committee which considered the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

"It was resolved that where a considerable extent of gomal land was available, an area up to 50 acres should be set apart for the purpose of cultivating fodder crops, a maximum of five acres in one block being given to an individual agriculturist free of assessment for five years, on the understanding that the land be cleared and shown with fodder crops. If the arrangement proved successful, the area given for cultivation might be extended and the experiment continued."

2. Un-official Note dated 2nd January 1931 of the Survey Superintendent, furnishing his views on the above.

3. Un-official Note No. C. 2051—30-31, dated 7th April 1931 of the Revenue Commissioner in the matter.

ORDER No. R. 6127-30—L. R. 301-30-2, DATED 4TH MAY 1931.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and the Revenue Commissioner are of opinion that the experiment may be tried with due regard to the adequacy of gomal to the villagers. The Revenue Commissioner suggests that the Village Panchayets are the best agency for working the concession.

Government are pleased to accept the recommendation of the Agricultural Development Committee, and to approve of effect being given to it on the following lines:—

(1) The Revenue Commissioner will select in consultation with the Director of Agriculture the villages in which land can be set apart for fodder crops and also allot the extent which can be made available for the purpose, with due regard to the grazing requirements of the village.

(2) The land so set apart in each village will be placed at the disposal of the Village Panchayet, which will demarcate the land and receive applications from individual raiyats for the grant of portions for the cultivation of fodder.

(3) The maximum extent that can be granted to any raiyat will be five acres and the maximum period of the grant shall be five years. The land will be held free of assessment subject to its being cleared, and cultivated with fodder crops, recommended by the Agricultural Department. If the land is at any time found to be in a neglected condition or to be used for purposes other than those contemplated in the grant, the Village Panchayet may resume the land.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report of the Committee Appointed to consider the question of Abolition of the System of Hereditary Shanbhogs.

READ—

Letter No. C. 3236—29-30, dated 31st August 1930, from the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of abolishing the present system of hereditary shanbhogs and substituting a paid agency.

ORDER No. R. 6195-98—L. R. 371-28-40, DATED 11TH MAY 1931.

The report is published for the information of the public.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.